

# TARIFF DEADLOCK OVER FARM STAPLES

Democratic Conferrees Can't  
Fix Rates on Potatoes,  
Wheat and Flour.

## FEAR POLITICAL EFFECT

Senators Think Unqualified Free  
Listing Would Ruin Re-  
election Chances  
Next Fall.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 16.—Hopes of an agreement this week on the tariff bill were disappointed to-day when the conferrees became involved in a serious tangle over the agricultural schedule and were also forced to postpone action on numerous controverted items in the sundries schedule.

In conference to-day considerable time was spent in fruitless discussion of the paragraphs relating to wheat, potatoes and flour, and a deadlock is still on. The House put flour and potatoes on the free list, retaining a 10 per cent duty on wheat. The Senate made all three items free but provided a countervailing duty, which the House conferrees have so far refused to accept.

The House managers are willing to have all the duty removed from wheat, but are stubbornly opposing the countervailing duties on wheat, potatoes and flour proposed by the Senate. The Senate conferrees, on the other hand, fear the unqualified free listing of the staple agricultural products, because of the political effect it might have on the fortunes of certain members of the Senate who are to face the direct elections next year.

It is feared that if the Senate agrees to the House provision there will be trouble in the conference report is presented in the upper chamber.

In addition to troubles incident to the agricultural schedule, the conference committee found it necessary to-day to postpone action on the entire silk schedule. This schedule was practically rewritten by the Senate Finance Committee,

and Senator Hughes, who had it in charge, will be heard before there is a conference agreement.

The conference also passed over to-day the important sections covering furs, hats, oil paintings and human hair. The Senate provisions putting harness and saddlery and gunpowder and fulminates on the free list and the Senate amendment covering feathers and down and lace were approved substantially as written in the upper body.

The Senate receded from its amendment submitting the tariff bill to the House, to make the provision acceptable to the House, will be considered by the tariff conference committee within a day or two. Informal discussion of the subject has developed the fact that the House probably would accept the plan of taxing trades in cotton futures if the terms of the Clarke amendment adopted by the Senate were modified.

A substitute for the Clarke amendment submitted to the conferrees to-day by Representative Lever, of South Carolina, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, would provide that the tax of one-tenth of one cent a pound, or 30 cents per bale, shall not be assessed where the cotton contracts call for the regular government grades, and such grades are actually delivered, or where the difference in price is paid if another grade is delivered.

## TALBERT WOULD TESTIFY

Invitation to Currency Hearing  
Reached Him Too Late.

Correspondence made public yesterday by Joseph T. Talbert, vice-president of the National City Bank, between himself and Senator Owen, chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, showed that the National City official did not decline the committee's invitation to appear at the hearings on the pending currency bill. In announcing a list of bankers who had been invited to attend the hearings and give their views on currency legislation Senator Owen was reported to have said that Mr. Talbert was the only one to refuse.

Mr. Talbert stated that he was away on his vacation when the committee's invitation was sent out, and as he had left orders with his secretary to have only personal mail forwarded to him he did not know of the committee's letter until he returned to his desk last week.

# REDISCOUNT LIMIT OFF CURRENCY BILL

Democrats Drop Restrictions—  
Wingo Warns Party  
of Danger.

## UNSAFE BANKING, HE SAYS

Amendment Adopted Provides  
Maturity of More than 90,  
Instead of 60, Days  
for Notes.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 16.—The fact that the administration currency bill is yet far from perfected was emphasized to-day, when the majority of the Banking and Currency Committee proposed a half-dozen amendments to the bill during its consideration in the House. Amendments offered by the committee were accepted, but the Democratic majority consistently steam-rolled every change suggested by a minority member.

The most important amendment adopted to-day was agreed upon at a morning conference of the Currency Committee. It removes the limit from the amount of paper which may be rediscounted by national banks with the federal reserve banks, leaving to the discretion of the latter the extension of loans to member banks. The bill originally provided that no member bank could rediscount paper in excess of the amount of its capital stock.

Representative Wingo, Democratic member of the Banking and Currency Committee, sought the amendment on the floor, after serving notice in committee that he could not stand with his colleagues.

"This amendment takes off the limit," he said, "and is contrary to safe banking methods. It means that a country bank with \$2,000 capital may take my paper, endorse it, and demand that currency be issued against it for \$100,000 or \$200,000 or any other amount far in excess of the member bank's capital. This dangerous provision leaves a loophole for inflation and for promiscuous rediscounting."

Wording of Amendment.

The committee amendment was approved, however, on a viva voce vote. Its language is as follows:

"Section 1302 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby amended so as to read as follows: No association shall at any time be indebted, or in any way liable to an amount exceeding the amount of its capital stock at such times actually paid in and remaining undiminished by losses, or otherwise, except on account of demands of the nature following:

"First, notes of circulation; second, moneys deposited with or collected by the association; third, bills of exchange or drafts drawn against money actually on deposit to the credit of the association, or due therefor; fourth, liabilities to the stockholders of the association for dividends and reserve profits; fifth, liabilities incurred under the provision of Sections 2, 3 and 14 of the federal reserve act."

Section 14 of the pending reserve act is that which provides for the rediscounting by the federal reserve banks of the paper of the member banks, and it is through this section in conjunction with the amendment that member banks are no longer to be limited in the rediscounting activities.

Another amendment adopted would provide that discounted paper shall have a maturity of more than ninety days, instead of sixty, as originally intended. Attempts to enlarge the federal reserve board, to eliminate members of the cabinet from its composition and to change the salaries to be paid the civilian members were all defeated with expedition.

Representative Lindbergh proposed to allow state banks to enter the system irrespective of the amount of their capitalization. Under the bill state banks capitalized at less than \$25,000 are ineligible. His amendment was defeated.

Representative Young, Republican of North Dakota, proposed an amendment to allow all banks, no matter what their capital, to enter the system. It was rejected, 81 to 48.

The Progressive leader, Mr. Murdoch, offered a voluminous amendment embracing recommendations of the Pujio "money trust" committee of the last Congress, including a prohibition against interlocking directorates.

Chairman Glass contended that the amendment had no place on the bill and read a statement from Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Pujio committee, setting forth that currency legislation should not be complicated by consideration of the Pujio recommendations. The Murdoch amendment was beaten, 81 to 42.

Comparatively slow progress was made on the bill to-day, and a vote is improbable before Thursday or Friday. The ineffectual attempts of the minority to amend the bill, and the frequent offering of committee amendments to perfect a measure in which flaws are being found daily, consumed hours of time to-day, and only seven pages were read, after a record of seventeen pages yesterday.

Examination of three experts brought some strong support for the administration bill and some sharp criticism of its provisions. Professor O. M. W. Sprague, of Harvard; Newton D. Alling, vice-president of the National Nassau Bank, of New York, and F. E. Marshall, of St. Louis, formerly president of the Phenix National Bank of New York, discussed the measure with the committee during the day.

# DANIELS AGAIN URGES U. S. ARMOR PLATE PLANT

Declares That Through Com-  
petitive Bids He Has Saved  
\$500,000 on One Ship.

## AT MERCY OF THREE FIRMS

Refuses Carnegie, Midvale and  
Bethlehem Bids Until Assured  
Cost of Production Jus-  
tifies the Rates.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 16.—Reviewing the conditions concerning the purchase of armor plate for the navy and showing that the Midvale, Carnegie and Bethlehem, the only concerns in the United States capable of manufacturing the heavier plates for battleships, have been charging exorbitant prices and submitting identical bids, the Secretary of the Navy issued a statement to-day, in which he again recommended the establishment of a government armor plate factory, and expressed confidence that Congress will back him up.

Secretary Daniels says in his statement that the Secretary of the Navy holds his stewardship from the people in exactly as great a degree as if he had been elected to his office, and he adds that it will always be the policy of the department to let the people know how their money is being spent. He tells how it was said that the navy was at the mercy of the three armor making concerns, and adds:

"It is not believable that these concerns, who were able to fix the prices where they pleased, were so superhumanly patriotic as to fix their charges at the lowest level, allowing reasonable profits, nor did these companies profess to be engaged in such philanthropic endeavor. Determined to bring about real competition, this department announced that in the future no endeavors would be spared to obtain bids that were really competitive. Bidders outside of the list three were encouraged to enter the field by assurances that no discrimination would be shown in the award of contracts."

New Bid 34 Per Cent Cheaper.

"On August 22 the results of these efforts appeared when the bids for the structural steel plates were opened. The old combination's price had been set at about \$284 a ton. The new bids included one from an outsider, the Carbon Steel Company, at \$187.04 a ton, a saving on the 2,000 tons required of \$78,000. This was 21 per cent less than the previous prices."

"Bids on other material with outside competition resulted in a saving of \$19,000 on medium steel plates and over \$200 on angles, iron and similar small parts. Even this result failed to entirely convince the skeptics, as the materials bid on were such as could be manufactured by other than the three largest steel companies, and only encouragement to bid was needed to secure a reduction by outside competition."

"When it came to the castings for the enormous turbines of battleship No. 35, however, a different proposition was encountered, as these forgings were too large to be made in this country by any firm except Carnegie, Midvale or Bethlehem. Apparently feeling sure of their monopoly, two of these firms submitted bids for the work of \$40,772 and \$40,568. But the new policy of the department had attracted a great foreign firm, which instructed its New York agents to put in a really competitive bid. Its price was only one-third of that offered by the American firms."

"It was unpleasant and against the desire of the department to buy anything abroad that could be purchased at home, but the situation demanded heroic treatment, and the bid of the English firm was accepted at a saving of \$102,000 on this item alone."

## DESTROYER CONTRACTS LET

Four New Boats To Be Largest  
of Their Class

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 16.—The Secretary of the Navy provisionally awarded contracts to-day to the Bath Iron Works and the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation for one torpedo boat destroyer each, and the New York Shipbuilding Company and the William Cramp Company for two destroyers. The contracts are dependent upon the builders accepting certain modifications concerning guaranteed fuel consumption. The awards are:

One vessel to the Bath Iron Works, at \$384,000; one vessel to the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, at \$461,000; two vessels to the New York Shipbuilding Company, at \$325,000 each, and two vessels to William Cramp & Sons, at \$381,000 each.

The new destroyers are the largest of any of their class yet designed. They mark a Navy Department announcement says, a decided advance in radius of action at a high speed and have largely increased offensive power. A number of changes in fittings have been made to increase seagoing qualities, and the living quarters of men and officers have been improved. The main characteristics of the new boats are:

Length, 310 feet; beam, 29 feet 10 inches; draft, 9 feet 3 inches; displacement, 1,050 tons; battery, four 4-inch rapid fire guns and four twin torpedo tubes.

The new destroyers will be oil burners exclusively and will be propelled by turbines.

## CHICAGO AVIATOR KILLED

P. C. Davis Second from That City to  
Lose Life in Twenty-four Hours.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—P. C. Davis, an aviator, died to-day as the result of an accident while he was flying over the Juncos County fair at Mazon, Wis. Davis is the second Chicago aviator to lose his life within twenty-four hours, Max Lillis having been killed at Galesburg, Ill., yesterday.

The death of Davis is the 27th in the annals of aviation and the 16th since January 1. Fifteen aviators have been killed since September 1.

## FITZPATRICK, BUFFALO, LOSER.

Buffalo, Sept. 16.—The primaries here to-day resulted in the defeat of George J. Meyer, regularly designated Democratic candidate for Mayor, by Mayor Louis P. Fuhrmann, who made an independent bid. William J. Conners, former Democratic state chairman, "lined up" with Mr. Fuhrmann against William H. Fitzpatrick, Democratic county chairman.

# NEGRO NAVAL DENTIST POSSIBLE FOR DANIELS

Exclusion of "Adaptability" in  
Future Examinations Wipes  
Out the Color Line.

## O'GORMAN IS DISPLEASED

Board of Paymasters Ordered  
to Re-examine Chief Yeoman  
at New York Who Failed  
Under Former Rules.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 16.—Will the Secretary of the Navy compel white officers and men of the navy to submit to the ministrations of negro dentists and physicians?

When the judge advocate general of the navy called the attention of Secretary Daniels to the fact that his contemplated order abolishing messes on board ship would compel white men and negroes to eat at the same table the Secretary promptly abandoned that scheme. He refuses, however, to abandon his prohibition of the consideration of all question of adaptability in determining the qualifications of candidates for commissions, a policy which has already involved him in difficulties with Senator O'Gorman and with the members of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs.

Attention is now called to the fact that on more than one occasion negroes have passed the required professional and physical tests for appointment to the medical and dental corps of the navy, and have been rejected solely on the ground of their non-adaptability. Recently, but before the Daniels order was issued, a negro passed the required examinations for admission to the naval dental corps, and was rejected solely on the ground of non-adaptability. If the Daniels order stands there will be nothing to prevent this same negro from again taking the examinations and obtaining his commission, in which case an effort will be made to assign him duty which will include dental attendance on Mr. Daniels, who has already employed the services of a naval surgeon.

At the last examination of candidates for the medical department of the army a negro passed the professional examination and was rejected because of minor physical defects. Had he passed the latter, however, he would have been rejected on the ground of non-adaptability. Were he an applicant for a commission in the medical corps of the navy he could not, under the ruling of Mr. Daniels, be rejected on that ground.

Despite the opposition of Senator O'Gorman, who was interested in a young applicant for appointment to the Marine Corps who lost his appointment solely because of Mr. Daniels's rejection of the adaptability requirement, the Secretary has refused to revise his ruling and has now so notified the boards which will assemble on board ship and at naval stations in all parts of the world, wherever there are candidates for examination for appointment to the place of assistant paymaster.

## MURPHY ALWAYS PUT AT FOOT OF DIX'S TABLE

Albany Butler May Now Serve  
Governor Dunne, Who Spends  
\$20,000 a Year.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—In the search of Governor Dunne of Illinois for a butler some comedy, and the fact that his yearly household expenses are estimated at \$20,000, developed here to-day.

Harry Johnson, the Governor's "handy man" advertised:

"WANTED—Butler, white, amiable, sober, sincere; family of ten; spends \$20,000 yearly. Banquets, receptions, etc. Apply Tuesday morning at De Jonghe's Hotel, Harry Johnson to arrive then."

When Johnson arrived to-day he found Joseph Downey, who claimed to have managed the household of Governor Dix of New York, and John Wren as applicants for the place; also a squad of reporters. At sight of the latter the "handy man" exclaimed: "Why, boys, this'll annoy the Governor; he simply detests this sort of thing, and he'll be highly indignant. I'll have to give it up."

Then Johnson fled. Downey answered questions as to his qualifications. "Twenty thousand a year," he observed, scanning the advertisement, "Goodness knows, that isn't much! Enough for one good dinner. Why, I'd expect that much for myself."

"If Senator Lewis and Roger Sullivan were guests at the Governor's board, how would you seat them?"

"According to rank, certainly, with Senator Lewis at the Governor's right hand."

"How about Sullivan?"

"Oh, I'd seat him anywhere. When Charley Murphy used to call on Governor Dix I always seated him at the foot of the table."

## BIG GAIN FOR "SOO" LINE

Gross Earnings Show Increase  
of \$4,334,986 Over 1912.

Gross earnings of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway for the year ended June 30, 1913, as shown in the annual report published yesterday, amounted to \$21,410,672, an increase of \$4,334,986 over 1912. The gross corporate income for the year totaled \$2,334,125 for fixed charges and \$382,228 for preferred dividends there remained a surplus of \$1,951,897, equal to 18.2 per cent on the \$10,750,000 common stock, as compared with 12.56 per cent earned on the same stock in 1912.

The income account of the Wisconsin Central Railway, the Chicago division of the "Soo" Line, showed a net surplus, after all deductions, of \$1,063,250, equal to 2.74 per cent on the \$12,500,000 preferred stock, as compared with 4.48 per cent earned on \$1,267,200 preferred stock in 1912.

E. Pennington, president of the "Soo," said that the substantial increase in the company's gross earnings was partly due to the unusual grain crop of 1912.

## RECEPTION FOR HOUSEWIVES.

Officers and members of the Housewives' League were the guests yesterday at a reception tendered by the Consolidated Gas Company, in the model apartment at the Gas Appliances Display Rooms, Nos. 21 and 39 East 41st street.

# DIGGS FREED OF PERJURY Jury Finds Harris and Him Not Guilty.

San Francisco, Sept. 16.—Maury I. Diggs, formerly state architect, and Attorney Charles E. Harris, of Sacramento, were found not guilty by a jury in the United States District Court to-day of the Diggs-Caminetti "white slave" case. The jury was out an hour and thirty minutes. None of its members would discuss the verdict.

To-day's acquittal closes the series of cases resulting from the elopement from Sacramento, Cal., to Reno, Nev., of Maury I. Diggs, P. Drew Caminetti, Martha Washington and Lola Norris, with the resultant arrest of Diggs and Caminetti and their conviction of violation of the Mann "white slave" act.

Diggs and Caminetti will be sentenced to-morrow for violation of the Mann act.

## KEYSTONE G. O. P. TRIUMPH

Independents Are Badly Beaten  
at Primaries.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, Sept. 16.—The non-partisan ballot had its first trial in Pennsylvania to-day, and at a late hour to-night it was certain that the Republican organization of the state has recovered the prestige of which it was shorn when Colonel Roosevelt carried the state in the last Presidential election.

The vote polled for the organization city and county candidates is so heavy that it precludes any possibility of the independents having a chance at the November elections.

In Philadelphia the reform administration seems sure to be reopulated. Mayor Blankenburg cannot hope to be supported by the members of the next Council.

# DEMOCRATS BAR SUFFRAGE Maryland Convention Indorses Blair Lee for U. S. Senator.

Baltimore, Sept. 16.—Although the Democratic State Convention adopted to-day a platform pledging the party to progressive measures, a plank recommending a constitutional amendment for the initiative and referendum was eliminated by the committee on resolutions after it had been adopted in committee meeting by a vote of 14 to 13.

The vote was reconsidered and after lively discussion the plank was rejected, 17 to 10. A woman suffrage plan also was rejected by the committee.

Ex-Senator Blair Lee, of Montgomery County, was unanimously indorsed as the Democratic candidate for United States Senator to succeed William P. Jackson, Republican.

The resolutions commend "the able and patriotic administration of President Wilson, supported by a Democratic Congress."

The resolutions recommended of a constitutional amendment providing that hereafter only the buyer of a vote at elections shall be punished.

## FRIEDMANN PATIENT DEAD

Turtle Serum Failed to Cure E.  
N. Cox, of Newburgh.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Edward N. Cox, a prominent business man and Mason of this city, died at his home here to-day from tuberculosis. Mr. Cox took treatment from Dr. F. F. Friedmann in York several months ago. He was benefited little if any by the turtle serum and had been confined to his bed for the last ten weeks.

Mr. Cox had suffered from tuberculosis for several years and took the Berlin physician's treatment as a last resort.



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